

**DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE IN BAHASA INDONESIA-ENGLISH**

**TRANSLATIONAL TEXTS OF PUBLIC SIGNS**

**A THESIS**

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of**

***A Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature***



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#### A THESIS

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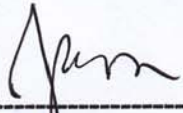
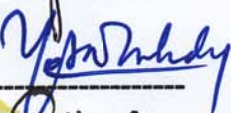
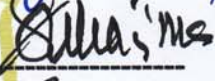
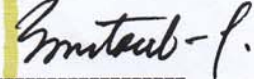
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In the name of Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful.

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Yogyakarta, 1 June 2014



Husnul Hayati

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## MOTTOS

*Love God and He would be with you. Obey Him and He would show you the secret  
of the truth.*

*- Unknown*

*The only way to success is working hard and earnestly.*

*- Unknown*

## DEDICATIONS

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

❖ *my beloved papa and mama*

❖ *my dearest brothers and sister*

❖ ..... *my*  
*wonderful friend*



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE -----	i
APPROVAL SHEET-----	ii
RATIFICATION SHEET -----	iii
<i>SURAT PERNYATAAN</i> -----	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS -----	v
MOTTOS -----	vii
DEDICATIONS-----	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS -----	ix
LIST OF FIGURES -----	xi
LIST OF TABLE -----	xii
ABSTRACT -----	xiii
 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION -----	 1
A. Research Background -----	1
B. Research Focus -----	6
C. Research Objectives -----	7
D. Research Significance -----	7
 CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW-----	 9
A. Theoretical Review -----	9
1. Translation -----	9
a. Notions of Translation -----	9
b. Types of Translation -----	11
c. Translation as a Process -----	12
d. Translation as a Product -----	14
2. Notions of Public Sign -----	15
3. Literature on Translation Error -----	18

B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct -----	21
1. Conceptual Framework -----	21
a. Translation Error Theory Adopted in the study -----	21
b. Nida's Dynamic Equivalence Adopted in the study -----	25
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD -----	30
A. Research Approach -----	31
B. Data -----	32
C. Data Sources -----	32
D. Data Collection -----	33
E. Trustworthiness -----	34
F. Data Analysis -----	35
CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION -----	37
A. Translation Errors on Lexical Level -----	38
B. Translation Errors on Grammatical Level -----	48
C. Suggestions in The Translation of Public Signs -----	58
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS -----	66
A. Conclusions -----	67
B. Suggestions -----	68
REFERENCES -----	69
APPENDICES -----	73
A. Appendix 1: Data Findings of the lexical and grammatical errors and its suggestions -----	73

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Nida's three-stage systems of translation-----	14
Figure 2: Analytical Construct -----	29
Figure 3: Data of Public Sign -----	40
Figure 4: Data of Public Sign -----	40
Figure 5: Data of Public Sign -----	40
Figure 6: Data of Public Sign -----	41
Figure 7: Data of Public Sign -----	41
Figure 8: Data of Public Sign -----	44
Figure 9: Data of Public Sign -----	44
Figure 10: Data of Public Sign -----	45
Figure 11: Data of Public Sign -----	46
Figure 12: Data of Public Sign -----	46
Figure 13: Data of Public Sign -----	46
Figure 14: Data of Public Sign -----	49
Figure 15: Data of Public Sign -----	49
Figure 16: Data of Public Sign -----	50
Figure 17: Data of Public Sign -----	50
Figure 18: Data of Public Sign -----	50
Figure 19: Data of Public Sign -----	52
Figure 20: Data of Public Sign -----	53
Figure 21: Data of Public Sign -----	53
Figure 22: Data of Public Sign -----	55
Figure 23: Data of Public Sign -----	55
Figure 24: Data of Public Sign -----	55
Figure 25: Data of Public Sign -----	55

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Data Findings of the lexical and grammatical errors and its suggestion -----	73
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## **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to identify and analyze lexical errors and grammatical errors that were found in Bahasa Indonesia-English translation of public signs especially for tourism in Yogyakarta by using Nida's Dynamic Equivalence Theory. The three objectives of the study were: (1) to identify and analyze the lexical errors in translating Bahasa Indonesia-English public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, (2) to identify and analyze the grammatical errors in translating Bahasa Indonesia-English public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, and (3) to give suggestions to make a better translation of the public signs for tourist objects in Yogyakarta.

A descriptive qualitative approach was applied in this study since it emphasized describing the translation phenomena of bilingual public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. The data were collected in form of digital pictures of bilingual public signs taken in some of tourism places in Yogyakarta. The main instrument of the study was the researcher herself. The procedures in analyzing the data were collecting, categorizing, classifying, analysing, discussing, and reporting the data.

This study made use of Nida's Dynamic Equivalence Theory and analyzed its application to Bahasa Indonesia-English translation of public signs. Dynamic Equivalence Theory proves to be quite effective and instructive in the translation of public signs. This study reveals two findings. In terms of translation errors on lexical level there are; (1) improper diction, (2) redundant words, and (3) spelling errors. In terms of translation errors on grammatical level there are; (1) part of speech misuse, (2) word for word translation, and (3) incomplete Sentence.

**Key words:** public signs, lexical errors, grammatical errors, dynamic equivalence.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

Indonesia is known as one of the most important tourist destinations in South East Asia. According to Country Manager Visa Indonesia, Ellyana Fuad in Jakarta, "Indonesia has a unique mix of culture and heritage, delicious food, affordable, and has a number of the best beaches in the world," (<http://bisnis.news.viva.co.id>). More and more tourists come to Indonesia every year enjoying its beautiful nature along with its strong culture and tradition. Yogyakarta is one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia with its strong culture, art and tradition and heritages to culinary adventure. This is the reason why Jogja is the second most visited destination in Indonesia, after Bali (<http://5thamcdrr-indonesia.net>) .

Up to now, people from other countries focus more attention on Yogyakarta since it has many different tourist attractions such as Malioboro street, Parang Tritis Beach, Kaliurang Merapi Mountain, Borobudur Temple, and many more. In order to make tourists know better about Yogyakarta and have a happy experience here, many measures have been considered to make tourists feel at home. One of the measures is to make bilingual public signs in public places. According to *Macquarie Dictionary* (1987), a sign is an inscribed board, space, etc., serving for information, advertisement, warning, etc., on a building, along a street, or the like. The *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1997)



defines a sign as a piece of paper, metal, etc. in a public place, with words or drawings on it that give people information, warn them not to do something, etc. It is important to make tourists feel at home so they can have a positive impression and they will come back again. However, it is noted that many improper English translations exist in public signs in Yogyakarta which, instead of promoting mutual understanding, have puzzled tourists, or even given them wrong information.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, public signs need to be translated properly and carefully. Due to some special features of the Indonesian language used in tourism, the translation of such public signs presents unique challenges and creates a number of problems for translators. The phenomenon of many mistakes found in the English translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta has encouraged the writer to conduct a further research on this subject matter. It is necessary to identify and solve the problems in translating public signs for tourism that spread all over the city since tourism plays an important role in boosting the economic development of this city.

Public signs' translation is a special domain of translation studies, as it deals with linguistic, cultural and social features in both languages. In this era of modernity and globalization, the language of public signs is important as well as challenging, so it is not difficult to justify why we should study this discourse. It is important because public sign is one of the components of a 'linguistic landscape' (Landry and Bourhis, 1997:25 ; Ben-Rafael *et al.*, 2006:14) that marks a public space in a given territory. In Yogyakarta, bilingual Indonesian-English

public signs for tourism are used extensively in public places such as hotels, restaurants, shopping centers, airports, train stations, bus stations and tourist attractions to convey information to the readers of the two languages. To complete the purpose of this study, the writer had collected data from several tourist attractions in Yogyakarta such as Borobudur, Prambanan, and Boko Temples, also the airport and train stations.

It is not easy to translate public signs due to the constraint of physical space, and the expressions used on public signs are usually succinct, conveying essential information in just a few words (Ko, 2010:1). The translation of public signs can therefore be considered a special domain that requires appropriate strategies to convey the information from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) effectively. In terms of translation strategies, there have been a number of translation theories that can be applied to analyze public sign for tourism and one of them is the equivalence theory.

Leonardi in *Equivalence in Translation: Between Myth and Reality* states that there are many different theories of the concept of equivalence that have been elaborated within this field. First, there is Vinay and Dalbarnet (1995:342) that view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording'. Second, there is Jakobson (1959:232) whose theory is essentially based on his semiotic approach to translation according to which the translator has to recode the ST message first and then s/he has to transmit it into an equivalent message for the TT. Third, there is Nida (1964:159) who argues that there are two different types

of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Despite using a linguistic approach to translation, Nida is much more interested in the message of the text or, in other words, in its semantic quality. Fourth, there is Catford's theory of equivalence. Unlike Nida, he has preference for a more linguistic-based approach to translation. Catford is the one who introduces two main types of translation shifts, namely level shifts and category shifts (1965:73). Fifth, there is House (1977:49) who is in favor of semantic and pragmatic equivalence and argues that Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT) should match one another in function. And sixth, there is Baker (1992:11-12) who explores the notion of equivalence at different levels, in relation to the translation process, including all different aspects of translation and hence putting together the linguistic and the communicative approach. She distinguishes between word-for-word equivalence, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

This research drew its conceptual framework from a theory of dynamic equivalence, later called as functional equivalence, on public signs and its research objectives from translation studies. Rather than concerning with sociolinguistics or cultural studies, the writer's focus is on a particular problem, namely the inadequacies and inappropriateness (if not incorrectness) of translating these public signs. This paper presents an empirical study of the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. The writer used Nida's theory of dynamic equivalence to identify and analyze problems in translating public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

A dynamic equivalence, as defined by Nida, is to reproduce 'in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source-language message...' (Nida and Taber, 1969:12). The key words are "closest", "natural" and "equivalence". By "closest", he indicates that owing to the impossibility of absolute equivalence, the "closest" equivalence is the most ideal one. Nida (1964:167) particularly stresses that 'a natural rendering must fit the receptor language and culture as a whole; the context of the particular message; and the receptor-language audience'. To put it plain, either the meaning or form should not sound "foreign". The essence of dynamic equivalence is the receptor's response, in Nida's own term, 'the degree to which the receptors of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manner as the receptors in the source language.' (Nida and Taber, 1969:68). By laying stress on the receptor's response, he underlines the improvement to the source text by the receptor's subjectivity and aesthetic sense.

Based on Nida's theory of dynamic equivalence, the writer has identified problems occurred into two categories. First, on lexical level: (1) improper diction, (2) redundant words, and (3) spelling errors. Second, on grammatical level: (1) part of speech misuse, (2) word for word translation, and (3) incomplete sentence. It can be noted that improper translation of public signs could lead to misunderstanding and misunderstanding could create problems. It is necessary to find the way to solve the problem in order foreigners will continue visiting and enjoying our exotic country. Therefore, the writer will try to find a better

translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta and it is necessary to examine this matter further.

## **B. Research Focus**

Public signs' translation has a special domain in translation studies, as it involves with linguistic, cultural and social features in both languages: SL and TL. There have been problems with Indonesian-English public signs' translation for quite a long time. With regard to the functions of public signs, it is generally believed that they provide information, instruction, reference and warning. Generally speaking, the problems fall into the following categories: first, on lexical level: (1) improper diction, (2) redundant words, and (3) spelling errors. Second, on grammatical level: (1) part of speech misuse, (2) word for word translation, and (3) incomplete sentence.

The translation of public signs is a practical issue, and the writer needs to identify the essential problems in public signs' translation and find the solutions to the problems. This research hopefully will give benefit to translation studies.

The writer has formulated the research problems as follows.

1. What types of lexical errors in the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta?
2. What types of grammatical errors in the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta?
3. What can be suggested to make a better translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta?

### **C. Research Objectives**

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research are:

1. to identify and analyze the lexical errors in translating Bahasa Indonesia-English public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta,
2. to identify and analyze the grammatical errors in translating Bahasa Indonesia-English public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, and
3. to give a suggestions to make a better translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

### **D. Research Significance**

The research contributes some benefits as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefits
  - a) This research will give benefits to further discussion about the dynamic equivalence analysis on the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. Hopefully, this research will be useful as a valuable source and a reference to those who will take a relevant study.
  - b) This research is expected to provide useful information about the problems found in public signs' translation for tourism in Yogyakarta.
  - c) This research will give suggestions to solve the problems found in public signs' translation for tourism in Yogyakarta and therefore would be helpful not only to tourists but also translation studies students, common people,



policy makers, and others who are interested in enhancing tourism in Indonesia.

## 2. Practical Benefits

### a) Readers

The research becomes beneficial for the readers especially for the beginner translator to provide and improve their understanding about dynamic equivalence translation techniques to handle same problem that exists.

### b) Other Researchers

The research can encourage other researchers to conduct the similar study. Moreover, it can be used as a reference for other researchers who have the same interest in the same field.

### c) English Education Department of State University of Yogyakarta

The research supports the development of the subject dealing with dynamic equivalence in translation of public signs techniques.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Specific materials, related to a dynamic equivalence analysis on the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, are going to be discussed here. The writer will give a brief summary of tourism in Yogyakarta and its benefits as a start. The definition, the function and the language style of public signs will be discussed next. Finally, the writer will discuss Nida's principle of dynamic equivalence as a very useful guideline for conducting this research. It is necessary to note that many research on the translation of public signs have been conducted. Unfortunately, almost no deeper or more serious studies on Indonesian-English translation of public signs for tourism could be found. Besides Nida's dynamic equivalence, previous theories such as German Skopos theory and Newmark's text-type classification, semantics translation and communicative translation provide us very useful guidelines for studying public signs translation. In this study, the researcher focused on Nida's dynamic equivalence theory application to analyse the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

## A. Theoretical Review

### 1. Translation

#### a. Notions of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different scholars in the fields with different approaches and notions. Nida and Taber (1982: 12) explain the translating process as follows.

Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning secondly in terms of style.

From the explanation above, translation can be simply defined as transferring the message from SL into TL in terms of meaning and style.

Translation should be easily understood by target readers and the message of ST should be equivalent with TT. The term of *closest natural equivalent*, which is rooted in Nida's concept of dynamic equivalent, explicitly considers about cultural aspect. He argues that a translation of dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression (Nida in Venuti, 1995: 21). In Nida's work, the term of *naturalness of expression* obviously signals the fluency translation which involves domestication. For Nida, a translator must be a person who can draw aside the curtains of linguistic and cultural differences so that people may see clearly the relevance of the original message (Nida in Venuti, 1995: 21).

Meanwhile, according to Venuti (1995: 17), translation is.

A process by which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the source-language text is replaced by a chain of signifiers in the target language which translator provides on the strength of an interpretation.

He sees that translation is the forcible replacement of the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text with a text that can be understood by the target readers.

Different from Nida, the aim of translation is to bring back a cultural other as the same, the recognizable, even the familiar; and this aim always risks a wholesale domestication of the foreign text, often in highly self-conscious projects, where translation serves an appropriation of foreign cultures for domestic, cultural, economic, political agendas (Venuti, 1995: 18-19). Venuti criticizes the translation for being too domesticated. In Venuti's view, domesticated translation is a devaluated reproduction of the original and he makes clear that foreignizing translation is his choice. Using this method, a translator is expected to preserve the foreign identity of the ST.

## **b. Types of Translation**

Jakobson in Venuti (2000: 114) classifies translation into three types.

1. Intralingual translation or *rewording* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
2. Interlingual translation or *translation proper* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.

3. Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems.

Intralingual translation would occur when the translator is rephrasing an expression or text in the same language to explain or to clarify something that might have said or written (Jakobson in Munday, 2001: 2). In this case, Jakobson gives an example, 'every celibate is a bachelor, but not every bachelor is a celibate'. This example explains that the synonymy is not complete equivalence. Intralingual translation could be fully interpreted only by means of an equivalent combination of a code-units, for instance, 'every bachelor is an unmarried man, and every unmarried man is a bachelor'.

In interlingual translation, there are two or more languages involved. It is hard to get equivalent meaning since the languages involved with different natures, structures and characteristics. Jakobson states in Venuti (2000: 114) that on the level of interlingual translation, there is ordinarily no full equivalent between code-units, while messages may serve as adequate interpretations of alien code-units or messages. He also mentions a Slavic apostle's statement 'Greek, when translated into another language, cannot always be reproduced identically and that happens to each language being translated' (Jakobson in Venuti, 2000: 117). He provides an example of an English word 'cheese'. The word cheese does not completely equal with the word 'CbIp' in Russian. It is because, in English, a cheese is a cottage cheese, while in Russian a cheese and a cottage cheese are different. In Russian a cottage cheese is 'TBopory'.

In intersemiotic translation, the message is transferred from one symbol system or sign system into a language or another form. For example, a written text can be translated into dance, music, cinema, or painting.

### **c. Translation as a Process**

The term translation itself represents some different meanings. Munday (2001: 4), states that translation can refer to the general subject field, the product which is the text that has been translated, or the process which is the act of producing the translation. More discussion of translation as a process is presented below.

According to Levy in Venuti (2000: 148), translation is a process of communication: the objective of translating is to impart the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Moreover, Bell (1991: 1) states translation could refer to the process to translate or the activity rather than the tangible object, otherwise known as translating.

Translation is not only about changing a SL to TL. A translator should know what translation is and what should be produced in translation. There are processes which contain several activities. Nida and Taber in Munday (2001: 40), state that there are three stages in translation process.

- 1) Analysis, in which the surface structure (i.e. the meaning as given in source language) is analyzed the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word and combinations of the words.



- 2) Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from source language to receptor one.
- 3) Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

The translation process can be illustrated in Figure 1.

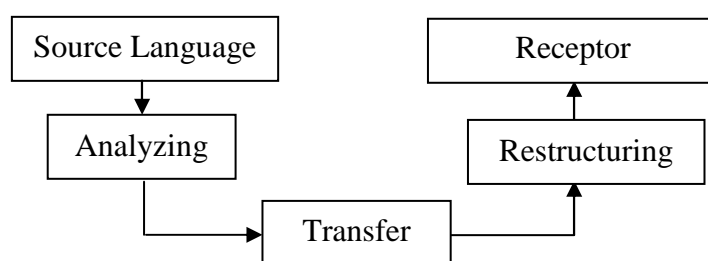


Figure 1: Nida's Three-stage Systems of Translation

#### d. Translation as a Product

After doing the process of translation, there will be the “result” of translation. As mentioned above, Munday (2001: 4) explains some meanings of translation, one of them is translation as the “product” ; the text that has been translated. Besides, Bell (1991: 13) also defines that translation is a product of the process of translation i.e. the translation text. In this case, the readers only read the product without knowing the process.

It is needed to know the differences between translation as a “process” and as a “result” known as product. In this view, Bell describes as follows.

“The process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another... The aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the ‘source language’ original by finding equivalents in the ‘target language’. At the same time all factual information contained in the original text... must be retained in the translation.” (Bell, 1991: 13)

Bell concludes that translation is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process (Bell, 1991: 13).

## **2. Notions of Public Signs**

### **a. Definition of Public Signs**

Public signs are signs that are shown publicly, offering a kind of warning, direction, notification and other closely related literal or graphical information. Public signs are actually a very important component to the language environment of a city, especially an international tourist city. “Public signs” means the text language for people in public. There are many similar expressions, including “sign language”, “logo”, “signs”, and “slogans” and so on. These vocabularies have been replaced in government standard conception by a new general popular vocabulary that is the public sign. Public Sign is a special style and it has been involved in every aspect of our lives penetrating into every corner of society, such as street signs, store signs, slogans, warning language and so on.

There are many definitions of a public sign. Montagu defines a sign as a concrete denoter possessing an inherent, specific meaning, similar to the sentence (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2009). It is defined in *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (1977) as a posted command, warning, or direction. According to *Macquarie Dictionary* (1987), a sign is an inscribed board, space, etc., serving for information, advertisement, warning, etc., on a building, along a street, or the like. *The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1997) defines a sign as a piece of paper, metal, etc. in a public place, with words or drawings on it that give people information, warn them not to do something, etc.

*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* defined sign as a signal or guideline (2005, p. 925). *Oxford English Dictionary*, on the other hand, defines sign as a characteristic device attached to or placed in front of an inn or shop, as a means of distinguishing it from others or directing attention to it; in later use commonly a board bearing a name or other inscriptions with or without some ornament or picture. Actually, sign is a broad term and widely use in public facilities, involving accommodation, recreation, shopping, medical service, educational institution, financial service, etc. According to *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* public sign is a lettered board or other public display placed on or before a building, room, shop or office to advertise business there transacted or the name of the person or firm conducting it.

According to these definitions, then, a sign can contain words and/or pictures/drawings. Such signs are often referred to as public signs in Indonesia based on the understanding that they appear in public places. Based on the English

definitions of signs and the understanding of public sign language, a public sign can be considered to be a sign containing words and/or drawings, posted in a public place, which serves the purpose of conveying certain information. This research is based on this definition, and deals with public signs that contain words only.

### **b. Functions of Public Signs**

Public signs are functional, functioning differently due to different occasions and situations. Classifications of them can help us find out the common features they have. It is generally agreed that public sign provide information, instruction, reference and warning (Leong 2010). Some scholars divide functions of public sign into four: directive, restrictive, mandatory/compelling and informative. Indonesian Land Transport Minister Decree no, 61 year 1993 also mentions four basic functions of signs: *rambu peringatan, larangan, perintah, dan rambu petunjuk kepada pemakai jalan*.

### **c. The Language Style of Public Signs**

As a country that is famous for its natural beauty and friendly people, Indonesia especially Yogyakarta becomes the second of world tourism destinations after Bali and many foreign people visit this city. In order to provide better service, many bilingual public signs, Indonesian – English, are placed in public areas. Unfortunately, due to structural and cultural differences between Indonesian and English, the intention of providing information is often hampered. Further, because of translation ignorance there are many misleading bilingual public signs that may create confusion. In fact, public signs, regardless the

language command, should evoke similar effect to the readers so that the terms used should be familiar to the target readers. On the other hand, there is no standard in translating public sign so that different public facilities may put different version for similar sign.

Public sign itself, whether one language and bilingual, has limited space so that the text placed should be concise, straightforward, clear and easy to understand. The aspect of limited space and characters put in a public sign along with the intended target readers should become the translator's main consideration. The public signs use the noun, verb, gerund, phrase, abbreviations, combination of text and logo, present tense, imperative sentence, and normal and standard vocabulary. It is simple and concrete vocabulary with local characteristics.

### **3. Literature on Translation Error**

Since the emergence of Translation Studies as a nascent academic field of science (Munday, 2008), there has been a growing interest in different models and frameworks of assessing the quality of a translated piece of work. According to Scriven (1993, p.1), evaluation is meant to be "the determination of merit, worth or significance". To put it another way, it would be the main purpose of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) to label a translation a "weak" or a "good" one. As Williams (2005, p.2) believes, TQA could be "qualitative or quantitative, just like evaluation in the broad sense: it can be based on mathematical or statistical measurements or on reader response, interviews and questionnaires."

Assessment of a translated text's quality should be based on a definable, applicable, and testable model which, in turn, should be based on a comprehensive theory of translation. Current models for translation emphasize one aspect against other aspects. For instance, the grammatical model focuses on the linguistic aspect of translation (Barghout, 1990).

During the history of translation, many attempts have been made to establish a framework for evaluating the quality of a translation. TQA studies, according to House (1997), can be divided into three major categories: 1) *Pre-linguistic studies*, in which subjective and not-so-much clear statements, regarding the quality of a translated work, are the major trend. 2) *Psycholinguistic studies*, in which translation quality is judged in terms of the effect a translated piece of work should have on the readership. 3) *Source-text based studies*, which attempt to build linguistic criteria in order to account for both the source text and the target text.

Ch. Nord (1997, pp.73-75) defines "translation error" in terms of the purpose of the translation process and product: "a failure to carry out the instructions implied in the translation brief"; or more specifically, "If the purpose of the translation is to achieve a particular function for the target addressee, anything that obstructs the achievement of this purpose is a translation error". This broad definition is then followed by a functional model of translation errors which are classified into four categories: 1) Pragmatic translation error, 2) Cultural translation error, 3) Linguistic translation error, and 4) Text-specific translation error (1997, pp.75-78).

Corder (1967) defines a model for error analysis which includes three strategies: 1) Data collection: recognition of idiosyncrasies, 2) Description: accounting for idiosyncrasies dialect, and 3) Explanation (i.e., the ultimate object of error analysis).

Brown (1994) and Ellis (1994) elaborated on this model, Ellis (1994) gave practical advice and provided clear examples of how to identify and analyze learners' errors. Accordingly, the initial step requires the selection of a corpus of language followed by the identification of errors. The errors are then classified. The next step after giving a grammatical analysis of each errors, demands an explanation of different types of errors.

Gass and Selinker (1994) identified six steps followed in conducting an error analysis. These included 'collecting data', 'identifying errors', 'classifying errors', 'quantifying errors', 'analyzing sources of error', and 'remediating for errors.'

Hurtado (1995) presented a detailed framework as related to translation quality assessment. This framework is categorized under three possible headings (as cited in Waddington, 2001): 1. *Translation mistakes*, 2. *Translation major errors*, and 3. *Translation minor errors*.

Fedyuchenko (2012) in *The Ecology of Translation: Translation Error* develops two general classifications of translation errors as follow: 1. Errors at the stage of the source text perception and 2. Errors at the translating stage.

## **B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct**

### **1. Conceptual Framework**

Following the classification of translation into three ways or types suggested by Jakobson (in Venuti, 2000: 114), this study adopts and applies the concept of *Interlingual translation*, in which, there are two different languages are analyzed, Bahasa Indonesia and its English realization. Jakobson states that interlingual translation involves some other language which means two or more languages involved. In other words, in interlingual translation, it can be bilingual translation or multilingual translation. It is clear that this study is bilingual translation which engages two different languages. This study analyzes errors in translating public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

Based on Nord's, Hurtado's, and Fedychenko's theory of translation error, the author analyzes the errors that were found in the translation of Bahasa Indonesia-English public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta on lexical level and grammatical level. Then the author applies the theory of Dynamic Equivalence by Nida to suggest a more appropriate translation.

#### **a. Translation Error Theory Adopted in The Study**

Nord (1997:73-75) defines "translation error" in terms of the purpose of the translation process and product: "a failure to carry out the instructions implied in the translation brief"; or more specifically, "If the purpose of a translation is to achieve a particular function for the target addressee, anything that obstructs the achievement of this purpose is a translation error." Nord's functional model of



translation errors are classified into four categories: 1) Pragmatic translation error, 2) Cultural translation error, 3) Linguistic translation error, and 4) Text-specific translation error (1997, pp.75-78).

#### 1. Pragmatic translation errors

Pragmatic translation errors are caused by "inadequate solutions to pragmatic translation problems such as a lack of receiver orientation." The consequences of such errors are serious because target audiences tend not to realize that they are getting irrelevant or insignificant information. However, it is not very difficult to solve pragmatic translation problems "once they have been identified as problems." Normally they can be identified only by a competent person comparing the ST with its TTs in the light of the translation brief (Nord 1997:75-76).

#### 2. Cultural translation errors

Cultural translation errors are related to the question of whether or not source-culture conventions should be adapted to target-culture standards (Nord 1997:77). Since the skopos theory is basically a "target text-oriented paradigm" (Toury 1995:25) and "'adaptation' of the source text to target-culture standards is a procedure that is part of the daily routine of every professional translator" (Nord 1991b:28), such errors usually refer to the cases where the TT conflicts with the target-culture customs and conventions. As a result, the target readers might find

the transmitted message incomprehensible or unacceptable, which prevents the TT from achieving its intended skopos and function.

Cultural translation errors are due to the translator's "inadequate decision with regard to reproduction or adaptation of culture-specific conventions" (Nord 1997:75). This "inadequate decision" is often attributable to fact that the translator ignores the culture-specific knowledge, needs and expectations of the target audience, which in turn results from an insufficient awareness of the TT's function or skopos.

### 3. Linguistic translation errors

Linguistic translation errors are caused by "an inadequate translation when the focus is on language structures" (Nord 1997:75). They represent deviations from standard target-language paradigms and usages. Since errors of this category are legion in English translations of Chinese publicity texts, it might be useful to distinguish "elementary" translation errors from "higher-level" ones. The former refer to glaring mistakes in terms of spelling, punctuation marks, choice of words, word order, etc. and the latter to complex ones involving sentence structure, logic, tense, and voice.

Linguistic translation errors are in most cases "due to deficiencies in the translator's source- or target-language competence" (Nord 1997:77). However, such errors may also be made by translators who are linguistically competent but show low ethical standards. Nord (1997:78) argues that for students with poor

language abilities translating becomes "an instrument for foreign-language learning, with the focus on linguistic correctness rather than communicative or functional appropriateness"; therefore, it is important that a person should have attained adequate language proficiency before embarking on a translator's career.

#### 4. Text-specific translation errors

Text-specific translation errors arise from text-specific translation problems and can usually be evaluated from a functional or pragmatic perspective (Nord 1997:76). As discussed above, a publicity text differs from the other text types because its function is primarily informative. Therefore, the intended informative function should be achieved and given priority over the other functions in the translation. Otherwise, it will not be evaluated as a "good" translation for not being "functional" or "adequate to the purpose" (Nord 1997:73), hence a text-specific translation error.

Hurtado (1995) presented a detailed framework as related to translation quality assessment. This framework is categorized under three possible headings (as cited in Waddington, 2001): 1. *Translation mistakes*: Inappropriate renderings which affect the understanding of the source text; these are divided into eight categories: *contresens*, *faux sens*, *nonsens*, addition, omission, unresolved extra-linguistic references, loss of meaning, and inappropriate linguistic variation (register, style, dialect, etc.). 2. *Translation major errors*: Inappropriate renderings which affect expression in the target language; these are divided into five categories: spelling, grammar, lexical items, text and style. 3. *Translation*

*minor errors*: Inadequate renderings which affect the transmission of either the main function or secondary functions of the source text.

Fedyuchenko (2012) in *The Ecology of Translation: Translation Error* develops the general classification of translation errors as follow:

### **1. Errors at the stage of the source text perception.**

- “Denotation — Concept” errors ••
- “Denotation — Complex Concept” errors ••
- “Denotation — Content” errors ••

### **2. Errors at the translating stage.**

- Errors of fact••
- Lexical errors••
- Grammatical errors••
- Aesthetic errors: ••*stylistic errors; loan translation; translation licence.*
- Formal errors: ••*punctuation errors; spelling errors; text composition errors.*

### **b. Nida’s Dynamic Equivalence Adopted in This Study**

The concept of equivalence has been one of the key words in translation studies. Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated. In producing translation, it is impossible to produce a translation that has the same “exact” meaning between the SL and TL.

It is because every language is different (Catford, 1965:27). Therefore, as a translator, we must concern to the term “equivalent” in producing a translation. The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. One of the theorists who set a base on theory of equivalence in translation studies is Nida.

Nida is a distinguished American translation theorist as well as linguist. His translation theory has exerted a tremendous influence on translation studies in western countries. His works on translation set off the study of modern translation as an academic field (Snell-Hornby, 1988:1; Heylen, 1993:4; Baker, 1998:277), and he is regarded as the most influential one among all contemporary translation theorists (Newmark, 1993:133).

One of Nida’s most important contributions to translation theory is the concept of functional equivalence, which was first put forward as dynamic equivalence as opposed to formal equivalence in his book *Towards the Science of Translating* in 1964. The concept of functional adequacy in translating has been described in a number of books and articles as “dynamic equivalence”. It was first put forward in *Toward a Science of Translating* and elaborated in *The Theory and Practice of Translation* in great detail. By the mid-1980s, dynamic equivalence was replaced with functional equivalence.

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact as the original wording did upon the ST audience. They argue that 'Frequently, the form of the original text is changed;

but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful' (Nida and Taber, 1982:200).

Another way of defining a dynamic equivalence translation is to describe it as “the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message”. This type of definition contains three essential items: (1) *equivalent*, which points toward the source-language message, (2) *natural*, which points toward the receptor language, and (3) *closest*, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation. Nida (1964:167) introduces the term *natural* to define dynamic equivalence (*the closest natural equivalent to the source language message*). Nida claims that naturalization can be achieved by taking into account: 1) the source language and culture understood as a whole; 2) the cultural context of the message; 3) the target audience.

Nida's dynamic equivalence contributes a remarkable insight into translating and helps to create an atmosphere of treating different languages and cultures from an entirely new perspective in order to promote inter-lingual communication and understanding between peoples. Through seeking dynamic equivalence, the communication between languages and cultures, and the formidable task of translation become at all possible.

It can be stated that dynamic equivalence is based on the principle of equivalent effect, where the relationship between the receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and

the message (Nida, 1964:159). Newmark (1981:213) makes a distinction between communicative and semantic translation. Like Nida's dynamic equivalence, communicative translation also tries to create the effect on the target text reader which is the same as that received by readers of the source language text. Nida (1972:309-316) indicates that communication was previously seen as an event on the level of the passing of information, while the new changed understanding upon which the functional-equivalent approach rests, is that communication is a process which takes place within a total cultural setting. Nida & Taber (1982:5-8) state clearly that the functional equivalent translator must set himself the goal to reproduce the meaning of the text by presenting it in another, new form which can communicate to the modern reader.

House (2001:244) argues that Nida took readers' reactions to a translation as the main yardstick for assessing a translation's quality, positing global behavioral criteria, such as e.g. intelligibility and informativeness and stating that a "good" translation is one leading to "equivalence of response"—a concept clearly linked to his principle of "dynamic equivalence of translation," i.e., that the manner in which receptors of a translation respond to the translation should be "equivalent" to the manner in which the source text's receptors respond to the original. Nida operationalized this equivalence as comprising equal "informativeness" and "intelligibility." Assuming that it is true that a "good" translation should elicit a response equivalent to the response to its original, we must immediately ask whether it is possible to measure an "equivalent response," let alone "informativeness" or "intelligibility."

### C. Analytical Construct

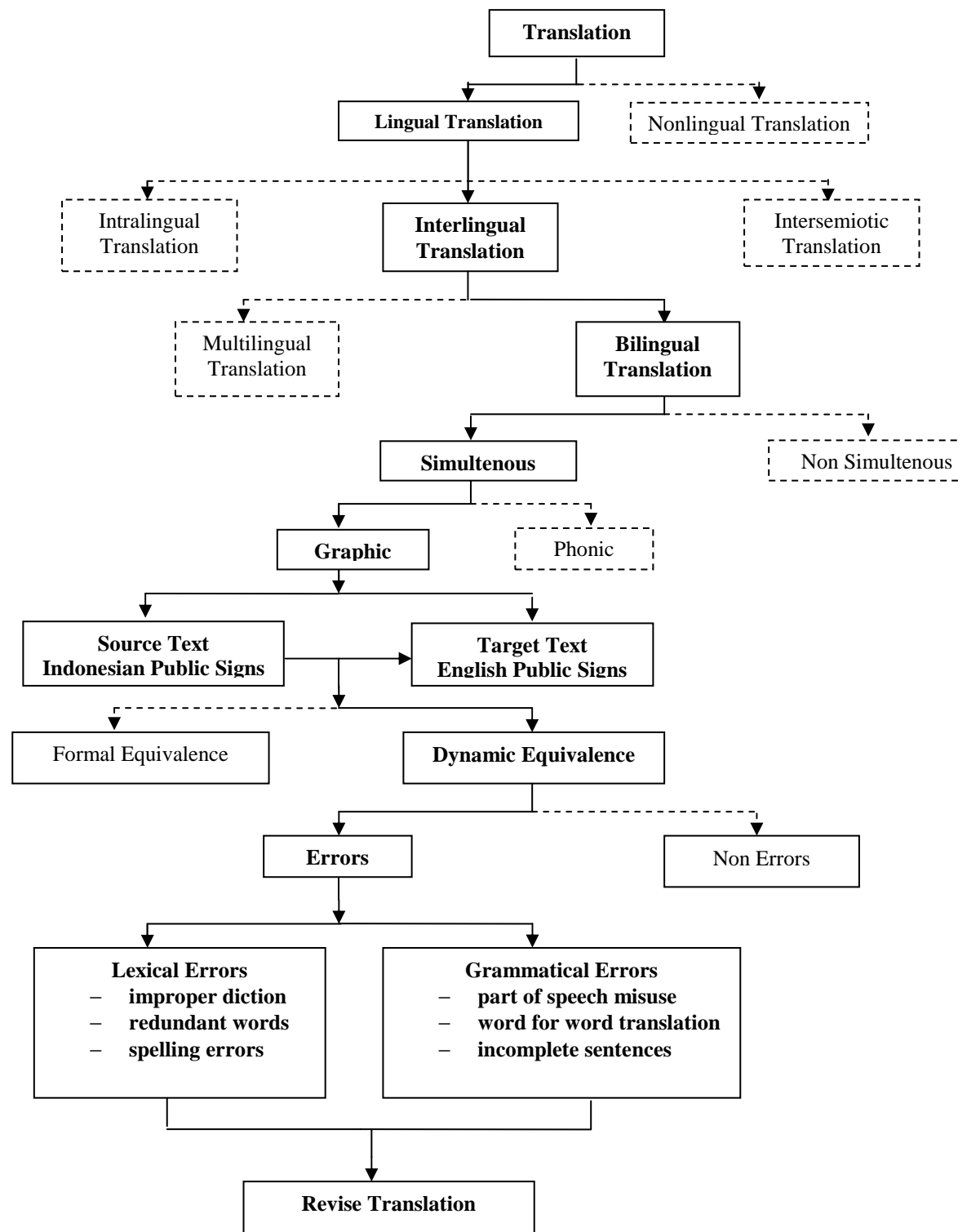


Figure 2 :Analytical Construct



### **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher wants to discuss the research method used to conduct the research. The discussion will cover object of the research, data sources, data collecting method, and data analysis technique. According to Hornby, research is an investigation undertaken in order to discover new facts, get additional information, etc (Hornby, 1974:720). Furthermore, methodology is a way of doing something; a science or a study of system (Hornby, 1974: 533). According to Hadi, methodology is a science discussing the ways or strategies to be employed in the effort to collect, to find the development and to verify the correctness of knowledge by using research method (Hadi, 1989: 5).

Research is an effort to reveal, to expose, and to evaluate the truth about an empirical knowledge. Research method is a science or a study related to the system of investigation to obtain new facts and get additional information. Since there are so many research methodologies nowadays, one must consider the correlation of the object of the research and the objective of the research before applying research method in order to have a suitable method in conducting the research.

As mentioned before, the researcher will discuss six items related to the method of the study. They are research approach, data, data sources, data collection, trustworthiness, and data analysis. These six items will be explained one by one below.

### **A. Research Approach**

A descriptive-qualitative approach was employed in this study in describing the data. This study was about identification of errors that were found in Bahasa Indonesia-English translational texts of public signs. The object of the research is public signs for tourism that spread around in *Kota Wisata* Yogyakarta. The object of the research is focused on the Bahasa Indonesia-English translation of public signs in Yogyakarta. The researcher focuses on identify and analyze those translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta by applying Nida's dynamic equivalence theory as it proves to be quite effective and instructive. The method analyzed deeper into the data and combines them to the theory to get the best research result

According to Vanderstoep (2009: 167), the researcher of qualitative study imposes the cultural, social, and personal identity on any interpretation of the research participant's experience. Qualitative study reveals things about the culture, history, and values that may not have thought about. Besides, qualitative research is descriptive. Description is essential for understanding. Therefore, the goal of qualitative research is to understand the view point of research participant or research object (Vanderstoep, 2009: 167). In addition, qualitative research employs some methods, one of which is analysis some types of texts. There are broad definitions referring the term text. One of them is written text such as public signs.

## **B. Data**

In this study, the researcher collected data in the form of digital photos of Bahasa Indonesia-English translational texts of public signs which is focus on a particular problem, namely the inadequacies and inappropriateness or errors. The researcher compiled the data which were the translation of public signs in Yogyakarta from Candi Borobudur, Candi Prambanan, Candi Boko, Adisucipto Airport, and Tugu Railway Station, in the form of digital photos as the object of the research. The translation errors that were found in public signs were analyzed in these units of data analysis.

## **C. Data Sources**

Arikunto said that the object of the research is often called as the data source which can be in the form of documentation or book and the document itself becomes one of the data sources (Arikunto, 2002:90). There are two categories of data sources, namely main data and supporting data sources.

### **1. Main Data Source**

Main data is also called the primary data or the most important data related to the study being analyzed. In this research, the main data sources were tourist places in Yogyakarta.

### **2. Supporting Data Source**

The supporting data is the data that are gathered to support the main data. The supporting data were taken from the other critical books, articles, essays, encyclopedia, journals, and some data related to the topic available in the internet

that helped the researcher find more information about tourism in Yogyakarta, definition and functions of public signs, and the translation theories of public signs. All those sources were the supporting data source in this research.

#### **D. Data Collection**

Data collection is employed to collect data in a research. According to Sudaryanto in *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*, collecting data means the process of collecting data constitutes the real data and guarantees the validity (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). The method used in collecting data were compiling, reading and writing technique.. After that, the researcher read the object of the research carefully and seriously in order to get representative data. Those representative data was written into notes. The technique of collecting data was done by directly taking the data into notes from the source of data through the accurate reading and note taking technique (Sudaryanto, 1993: 19).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher took a definition that data collecting is a process when the researcher obtains data which is going to be analyzed using certain way to get information related to the study. To gain the needed data, the researcher took pictures from public places and tourist attraction in Yogyakarta and employed careful reading and comprehensive rereading of the Indonesian-English translation of public signs gathered in order to get the details of the issue. The researcher then wrote important notes taken from data sources which were related to the study.

### **E. Trustworthiness**

To get a valid and reliable research, the researcher emphasized the trustworthiness of the research. Moleong (2002:173-175) states four criteria as the basis to obtain trustworthiness. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. In this research, the researcher only employed two degree of trustworthiness. Those were credibility and dependability.

To achieve the credibility of the data, the researcher collected the data by identifying the data so that the data were in accordance with the formulation of the problem in this research. Moreover, the researcher asked other people to discuss the data of the study to know the correct interpretation. The people were the first and the second consultants of the researcher. The discussion with the consultants, Asrudin Barori Tou Ph.D. and Yosa Abduh Alzuhdy, M. Hum, was done regularly from the beginning until the end of this research process. Besides, the researcher asked some peers to listen to the researcher's ideas and concerns and to check the data analysis or to check whether the analysis of the data in the data sheet were correct or not. In this study, there were two debriefing peers, Lia Nurhasnah Octavia S.S who recently finished her S2 study in Australia and Melati Sukmarinie, who studied in the same major, English language and literature. Their capability in analyzing and criticizing literature would be in accordance with this research.

## **F. Data Analysis**

The process of data analysis carried of six steps which were described as follows.

### **1. Collecting**

Wiersma states that data analysis begins soon after data collection begins, because the researcher checks on working hypotheses, unanticipated results, and the like (Wiersma, 1995: 216). In this study, the researcher collected the data by taking photograph of public signs in some tourism places in Yogyakarta. The researcher only collected the data which contains some problems or errors that were found in the translation of public signs.

### **2. Categorizing**

After the researcher collected and got the raw data, the next step was to categorize the raw data.

### **3. Classifying**

The next step was classifying the data. The researcher classified the data into relevant categories provided. Classification was the most difficult step to do as this required a good and deep understanding on the theories employed. The lexical errors and the grammatical errors in the translation of public signs found as the data were classified into categories that employ the theories of Dynamic Equivalence.

#### 4. Analyzing

In this step, the data were identified one by one according to the categorization. First, the description phase where the problem is clarified based on the data that has been edited by trying to provide clearer information about the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. Second step is interpretation phase where the researcher interprets the data taken and correlates them with the translation theory of public signs. The third step is the analysis where the theory that is the basic of the research is employed in this phase. In this phase, the result of the second phase is synchronized and arranged in the whole thesis.

#### 5. Discussing

The researcher would make discussion and draw conclusion. The researcher discussion not only relates to the findings to some employed theories, the researcher also explained and elaborated why and how the findings could be so. In addition, this kind of discussion was also conducted to the whole findings of the table in the form of explanation and elaboration.

#### 6. Reporting

The last step to finish was to report the findings and the discussions of the findings. In writing the report of the research, the researcher also added some points of conclusion as well as some points of suggestion.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter Four is the focus of the thesis. First, after examined the classifications of translation error proposed by aforementioned scholars in chapter two of this thesis, the author identifies two major translation errors found in public sign for tourism in Yogyakarta. They are translation errors on lexical level and translation errors in grammatical level. Then the author uses a dynamic equivalence translation theory to analyze the translation mistakes or errors of public signs for tourism collected in Yogyakarta. On this basis, applicable methods and strategies for public signs translation for tourism in tourist attractions are explored, and finally the author's suggested translation versions are followed. Therefore, this chapter will be divided into three sub chapters, namely: Translation Errors on Lexical Level, Translation Errors on Grammatical Level, and Suggestions in the Translation of Public Signs for Tourism in Yogyakarta.

Nord's functional model of translation errors are classified into four categories: 1) Pragmatic translation error, 2) Cultural translation error, 3) Linguistic translation error, and 4) Text-specific translation error (1997:75-78). Another scholar, Hurtado (1995), presented a detailed framework as related to translation quality assessment. He defines *Translation major errors* as inappropriate renderings which affect expression in the target language; these are divided into five categories: spelling, grammar, lexical items, text and style. Fedyuchenko in *The Ecology of Translation: Translation Error* develops the



general classification of translation errors at the translating stage as Errors of fact, Lexical errors, Grammatical errors, Aesthetic errors, and Formal errors (2012:91).

Nida's dynamic equivalence theory is an effective theoretical approach to analyze the translation errors of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. It looks upon translation from the perspective of language functions and emphasizes the transmission of text functions; it puts communicative purpose at the first place. Only when the original public sign is adapted to the Target Language and cultural standards, can the target receptor easily understand the meaning of the public sign and be likely to accept it. We are studying the translation between Indonesian and English, so it is necessary for us to look further into the linguistic features in translation of public signs.

#### **A. Translation Errors on Lexical Level**

Nord states that linguistic translation error, included lexical and grammatical errors, are caused by "an inadequate translation when the focus is on language structures" (1997:75). He argues that such errors are in most cases "due to deficiencies in the translator's source or target-language competence". However such errors may also be made by translators who are linguistically competent but show low ethical standard (1997:77-78). On lexical level, there are three errors found in public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, namely: improper diction, redundant word, and spelling error.

A dynamic equivalence, as defined by Nida, is to reproduce "in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source-language message..."(Nida

and Taber, 1969: 12). In Nida's view, a dynamic equivalent translation must fit the receptor language and culture in order to make the translated message intelligible and natural to the target language receptors. On lexical level, errors of improper diction, redundant word, and spelling can cause information 'skewing' that can ruin the intended message. Translators must avoid these mistakes to make good translation of public signs. Good translation of public signs can help foreign businessmen and tourists feel convenient and enjoyable in clothing, food, living, and transportation (Ma Qiannan, 2012: 169). Next, details of error of improper diction, redundant word, and spelling found in public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta will be discussed.

### **1. Improper Diction**

Diction is the choice and use of words to express meaning. Since most public signs are rather short and brief, the choice of proper words play a very important role in the course of translation. Aladdin Al-Kharabsheeh, Bakri Al-Azzam, and Marwan M. Obeidat in *Lost in Translation: Shop Signs in Jordan* stated that improper terminological decisions do appear to have a great effect on the conceptual integrity and precision of the delivered translation. "... a wrong lexical choice, which, in turn, gives rise to a distorted and unintelligible message in the TL version." (2008: 721). The accurate comprehension is the prerequisite for choosing the correct words. Look at some mistranslation caused by the improper diction found in Yogyakarta' tourism objects.



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

Figure 3; Public signboard seen in Candi Borobudur; “Penitipan Barang” is translated into “Luggage Place”. The English version seems very strange to foreigners, the sign “Penitipan Barang” used internationally “Locker Service” that is accurate and clear for the foreigners, “Luggage Place” is an improper diction. According to Nida’s Dynamic Equivalence Theory, target audience’s response should be concerned (1969: 12).

Figure 4; in Candi Borobudur the sign “Maaf Jangan Injak Rumput” which is translated into “Thank you for not passing the grass” seems not natural. An

optimal translation that can be suggested here is “Please keep off the grass”. The translation expression or relazation used in this public sign is not natural for foreigners, however the meaning equivalence is gained.

Figure 5; A huge public signboard spotted in Candi Ratu Boko; “Kaputren” is translated into “princessly place”. This translation seems strange and not natural, clearly the translator did not pay attention to the choice of proper dictions. I understand that it is not a common word, but the diction seems unnatural. “Kaputren” is a part of the palace specially built for the queen, queen consort, and unmarried princess to live. In Tamansari Yogyakarta, this residence is usually used for royal princess in the past for taking a bath ([www.kerajaannusantara.com/id/yogyakarta-hadiningratkeputren](http://www.kerajaannusantara.com/id/yogyakarta-hadiningratkeputren)). The suggestion could be “Ladies Chamber” such as in Buckingham Palace or “Apartment of the Princesses” in Versailles Palace (<http://www.royalcollection.org.uk/visit/the-state-rooms-buckingham-palace>, <http://en.chateauversailles.fr/discover-the-estate/the-palace/the-palace/apartments-of-the-dauphin-and-the-dauphine/apartments-of-the-dauphin/apartments-of-the-dauphin-and-the-dauphine-2>).

Figure 6; The signboard seen in Adisucipto Airport “Anjungan Pengantar” is translated into “Waving Gallery”. The translation seems not natural for it is closely related to Indonesian culture of sending family or friends off at the airport by waving to them. The suggested translation should be “Visitors Platform” such as in Perth (<http://www.perthairport.com.au/AboutUs/PublicViewingArea.aspx>)

and in Manchester  
 (<http://www.manchesterairport.co.uk/manweb.nsf/Content/concordeviewingpark>)

Figure 7; In Tugu Railway Station, we can find a signboard “Keluar” that is translated into “Parking”. This completely improper diction can lead to serious misinformation to the tourist. “Keluar” should be translated into “Exit”.

## **2. Redundant Words**

Redundancy is superfluous and unnecessary in the use of language. In some cases the redundant features are repeating bits of information. In other cases, it may used to contrast, to emphasize, to intensify, to resolve ambiguity or to serve other, more rhetoric purposes (Wit and Gillette, 1999). Redundancy may occur at any level of public signs. Some of the examples are ATM Machine, Potential Hazard, Danger-Keep Out, etc. As we mention that one of the key language features of public signs is short and concise, any unnecessary repetition of words should be removed. The meaning of the signs can be expressed with very fewer words. The fewer words, the clearer the message. Therefore, keeping the language simple makes the signs much more effective in addressing the warning or behavior that the sign dictates. The best argument for avoiding redundant expressions is that the use of them implies the writer or speaker is either careless or unschooled in basic vocabulary (blog. [oxforddictionaries.com/2011/07/redundant-expressions/](http://oxforddictionaries.com/2011/07/redundant-expressions/)). Redundancy can also be seen in public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

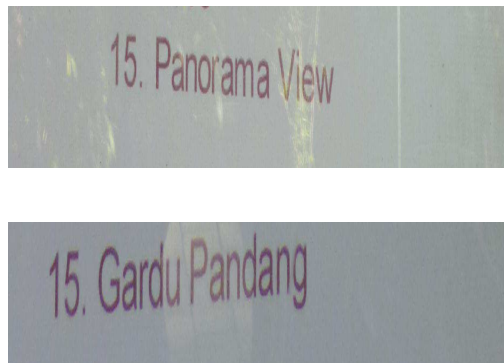


Figure 8



Figure 9

Figure 8; In Candi Boko, there is a sign “Panorama View” as the translation of “Gardu Pandang”. Panorama and View share similar meaning, therefore it is redundant. A more appropriate translation should be “Lookout Point”. Especially for some industries, such as tourism, public signs should be translated in accordance with international common words.

Figure 9; The sign “Dilarang Lewat Di Sini” is translated into “Don’t Pass Here” in Candi Prambanan. The word ‘here’ is unnecessary and redundant. The

suggested sign “Do Not Pass” is enough to convey the message and is more natural.

### 3. Spelling Errors

Another most common problem in the translation of public signs at the lexical level is spelling mistakes. Spelling errors can be found as vowel trouble, apostrophe error, classic missing letter type, junction trouble, transposition, double-letter confusion, and spell-it-like-it-sounds disaster (<http://greattypohunt.com/?pageid=58>). These mistakes can be seen frequently everywhere, and they mainly result from the carelessness of the translators or painters. These mistakes not only affect the foreigners’ understanding of the information on the signs, but also may leave a perfunctory or terrible impression on the readers. There are too many such examples. What we should do is to take more time and make more effort in the translation and making of the signs, checking the spelling as a must to see if there are any mistakes. Some examples found in Yogyakarta are as follow:

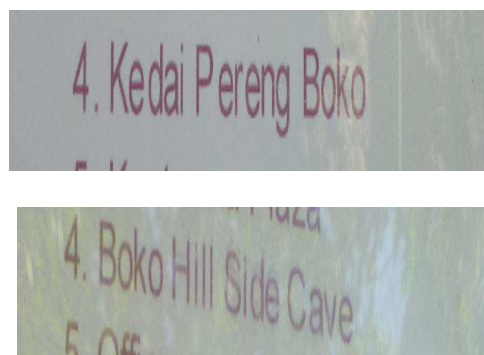


Figure 10





Figure 11



Figure 12

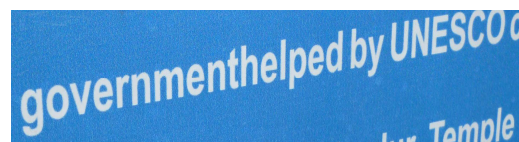
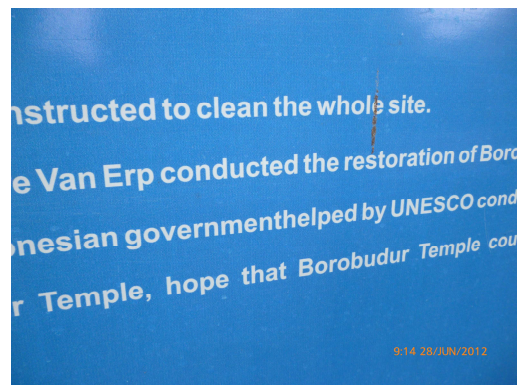


Figure 13

Figure 10; On the information board in Candi Boko, “Kedai Pereng Boko” is translated into “Boko Hill Side Cave”, which should be “Boko Hill Side Cafe”. The problem here is caused by either typo or the fact that the translator did not understand the target language. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, the word “cave” means a natural underground in a hillside or cliff which is far from the meaning of “kedai”. Just one wrong letter can take the meaning of a word and change it into something completely different (<http://elitedaily.com/humor/25-of-the-worst-public-spelling-errors-weve-ever-seen/>). This kind of mistake may cause serious misunderstanding to the foreign readers. Here, it can be argued that the English translation of the sign totally failed to perform its function of providing information.

Figure 11; On the information board seen in Candi Borobudur “Perhiasan” is translated as “Jewells”, which should be “Jewels”. This double-letter confusion is probably spotted by more and more tourists and at the same time leaving a poor impression to foreign visitors. These roving type errors really do great harm to our city’s international image.

Figure 12; The sign “Do’s-and-Don’t’s” in Candi Borobudur adds the list of spelling error found in public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. This most common apostrophe error is not due to a lack of intelligence, rather carelessness and an absence of editors. Since a misplaced apostrophe can make eye twitch a lot of times, therefore the most common sign “Do’s and Don’ts” is suggested.

Figure 13; Another tiny spelling mistake can be identified in the signs found in Candi Boko. The sign of “governmenthelped” and “affine” are written without space between two words. It should be written as “government helped” and “a fine”. This classic careless error can result in information skewing and ruin the overall intended message. Hopefully someone will get this fixed.

## **B. Translation Errors on Grammatical Level**

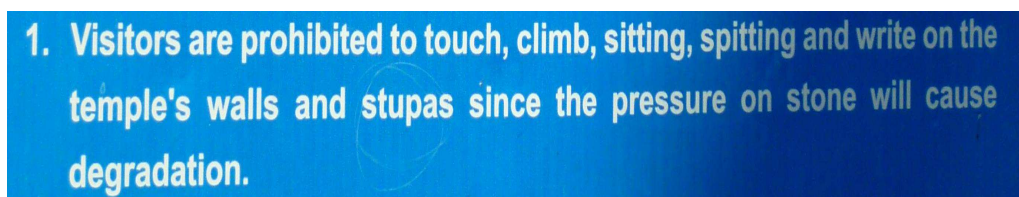
Grammar, a system of rules governing the conventional arrangement and relationship of words in a sentence, plays an important role to learn as it tells us how to construct a 2 sentence which covers word order, verb and noun system, modifiers, phrases, clauses, etc. (Brown, 1994:347-348). In addition, Haegeman and Gueron (1999:16) define grammar of the language as “a system of rules and principles which is at the basis of all sentences of a language enabling speakers to produce well-formed sentences, to evaluate sentences, and to replace unacceptable sentences by acceptable variant”. This means that the learners of English are supposed to be able to analyze any sentence using rules and principles of grammar available.

Nord distinguishes “elementary” linguistic translation errors from “higher levels” ones. The former refer to glaring mistakes in terms of spelling, choice of words, word order, etc. and the latter to complex ones involving sentence structure, logic, tense, and voice (1997:75). According to Fedyuchenko, violation of the norm of the translator’s parole is reflected in the lexical and grammatical

errors. *Grammatical errors* are the errors of non-compliance with word-formation and syntax norms (2012:91). Errors on grammatical level in public signs' translation, instead of promoting mutual understanding, have puzzled tourists, or even given them wrong information. There are three most common translation errors found in public sign for tourism in Yogyakarta. They are part of speech misuse, word for word translation, and incomplete sentence.

### 1. Part of Speech Misuse

In English, words are divided into different classes and must be used within the strict part of speech. The most frequent error of grammatical sentence problems is misused part of speech. The errors occurred are omission, addition, misformation, misordering errors part of speech of articles, nouns, pronouns, auxiliaries, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions (<http://teachingenglishonline.net/sentence-problems-in-writing-misused-parts-of-speech/>).



1. Visitors are prohibited to touch, climb, sitting, spitting and write on the temple's walls and stupas since the pressure on stone will cause degradation.

Figure 14



(5 large pool and 2 small pool).

Figure 15

*In Arupadhatu level, there 72 statues with the same size and are put inside the stupa, with details as follows:*

Figure 16

**4. The purchase of entrance tickets must be made at the ticket counter. Ticket purchased from a third party are not valid.**

Figure 17



Figure 18

Figure 14; On the information board in Candi Borobudur, “Untuk memegang, memanjat, meludah dan mencoret-coret” is translated “to touch, climb, sitting, spitting and write”. This sign contains grammatical error that shows the misformation of verbs. Though it seems to be a minor mistake, the translation

does not make any sense to foreigners. The right translation should be “to touch, climb, sit, spit, and write”.

Figure 15; In Candi Boko the sign “5 kolam besar dan 2 kolam kecil” is translated into “5 large pool and 2 small pool”. Here, the omission of nouns should be “5 large pools and 2 small pools”. The absence of singular or plural noun in a sentence is a common basic mistake. Though it does not fully affect the meaning, the quality of translation is not entirely perfect.

Figure 16; In Candi Boko the omission of verbs can be found in the sign “In Arupadhatu level, there 72 statues...”. There is no verb in this sentence which should be “In Arupadhatu level, there are 72 statues...”. It is classic careless error.

Figure 17; In Candi Borobudur, the misformation of nouns in the sign “Ticket purchased from a third party are not valid” can be corrected into “Tickets purchased from a third party are not valid”. These roving type errors are the worst

Figure 18; Public signboard seen in Adisucipto Airport “Para penumpang yang memakai alat Pacu Jantung harap lapor petugas” is translated into “Passenger who have Pace Maker Please Report to Security in Charge”. The absence of plural noun can be identified here. The suggested signboard should be “Passengers who have Pace Maker please report to Security in Charge”.

## 2. Word for Word Translation

In the process of translation, one of the important things that the translator should do is to express the pragmatic meaning in a certain situation. The pragmatic meaning shows that, when using language, people not only talk or write to others, but more importantly, they perform actions or do things. In some situations, when the language is translated into another one, the pragmatic meaning is more important than the meanings of words. Thus the literal translation or word-for-word translation is usually incorrect in terms of sentence structure and grammar, and even if they are right, it still cannot transfer the real information of the original text. Leong Ko in *Chinese-English Translation of Public Signs for Tourism* argues that the literal translation strategy has created a number of problems. For instance, some translations do not flow well linguistically, others sound strange or irrelevant to English speaking people, and others do not make much sense in English (2010: 120). Word for word translation in public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta can be spotted in the following pictures:



Figure 19



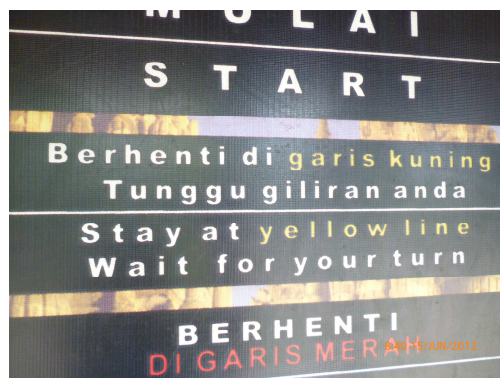


Figure 20

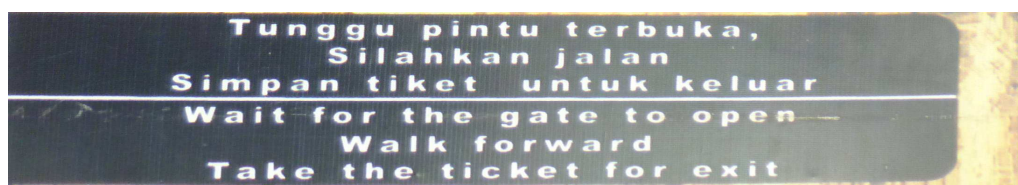


Figure 21

Figure 19; The sign seen in Candi Borobudur “Ke Candi” is translated into “To Temple”. The English translation uses straightforward wording despite possible unnatural meaning. The suggested translation should be “Temple →” which is more natural for foreigners.

Figure 20; The sign in Candi Prambanan “Berhenti di garis kuning Tunggu giliran anda” is translated into “Stay at yellow line Wait for your turn”. It is a typical word-for-word translation. The translation uses a literal approach to convey almost every word of the original sign, despite possible confusion in meaning. The translator translated the Indonesian version into English according to Indonesian sentence structure and words’ order. The translation is meaningless to those target audiences. According to Nida, readers’ response should be



weighted. An optimal translation that can be suggested here is “Wait at yellow line for your turn”.

Figure 21; The sign in Candi Prambanan “Tunggu Pintu Terbuka,/Silahkan Jalan/Simpan Tiket Untuk Keluar” is translated into “Wait for the gate to open/Walk Forward/Take the ticket for exit”. The translation uses a literal approach to convey almost every word of the original sign, despite possible confusion in meaning. The message seems to be completely blurred with the word ‘take’ instead of ‘keep’. So it will be more appropriate “Wait for the gate to open/Enter/Keep the ticket”.

### **3. Incomplete Sentence**

Another grammatical error found in public sign for tourism in Yogyakarta is incomplete sentences. Incomplete sentence occurs when there is error in sentence structure such as fragments and run-ons. A sentence fragment is a sentence that lacks a subject or lacks a verb or is not a complete idea. A complete sentence will have at least one subject and one verb (<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/engagement/2/1/33/>). A run-on sentence occurs when two or more independent clauses are combined without appropriate punctuation (commas, semicolons, or connecting words). If a sentence does not end appropriately, the intended meaning can be changed or it can be misunderstood. Sometimes, the meaning is simply incomprehensible (<http://www.myenglishteacher.net/runonsentences.html>). Look at some incomplete sentences occurred in public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

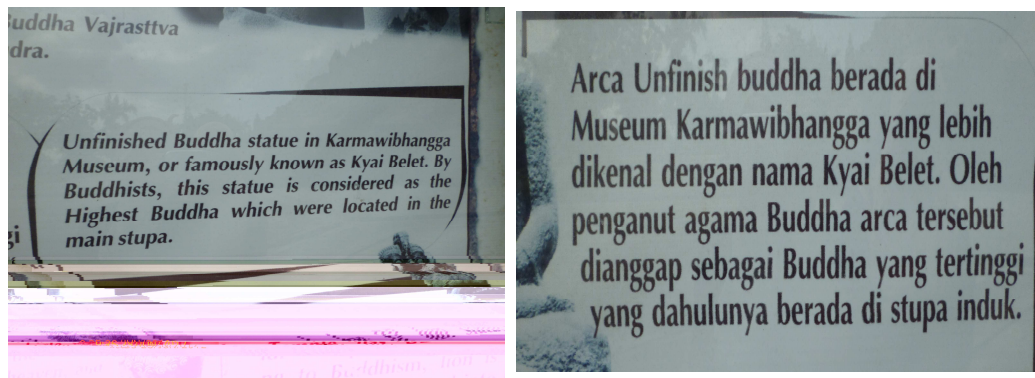


Figure 22

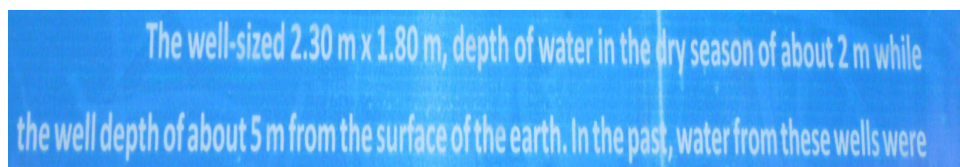


Figure 23

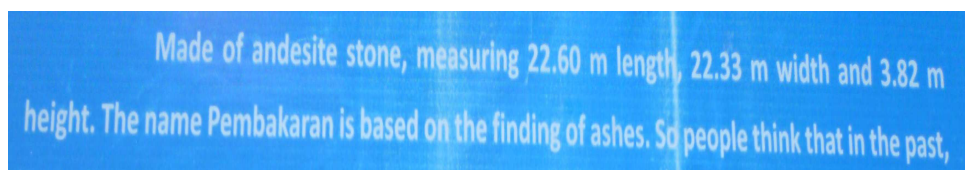


Figure 24

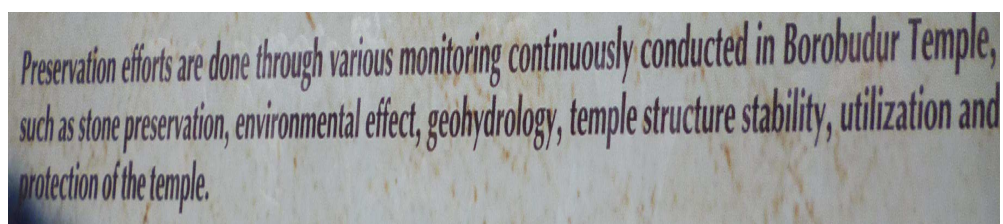


Figure 25

Figure 22; On the information board located in Candi Borobudur, “Arca Unfinish Buddha berada di Museum Karmawibhangga yang lebih dikenal dengan nama Kyai Belet.” is translated into “Unfinished Buddha statue in

Karmawibhangga Museum, or famously known as Kyai Belet.”. The lacking of verb in the English translation sign creates confusion to the reader. To make it into a complete sentence, the translation should be “Unfinished Buddha statue, known as Kyai Belet, is located in Karmawibhangga Museum.”.

Figure 23; Another incomplete sentence error can be identified in the sign found in Candi Boko “The well-sized 2.30 m x 1.80 m, depth of water in dry season of about 2 m while the well depth of about 5 m from the surface of the earth.”. Here, two or three sentences (independent clauses) are put together without appropriate punctuation. This run-on sentence clearly has failed to yield the message embodied. A more appropriate translation should be “The well’s size is 2.30 m x 1.80 m. The depth of the water in the dry season is about 2 m while the well’s depth is about 5 m from the surface of the earth.”.

Figure 24; The sign in Candi Boko “Made of andesite stone, measuring 22.60 m length, 22.33 m width, and 3.82 m height.” lacks of subject. This sentence fragment conveys an unclear message and seems unnatural. The suggested translation should be “It is made of andesite stone, measuring 22.60 m length, 22.33 m width, and 3.82 m height.”.

Figure 25; On the information board in Candi Borobudur “Pemeliharaan dilakukan dengan berbagai monitoring terhadap Candi Borobudur secara berkesinambungan.” is translated into “Preservation efforts are done through various monitoring continuously conducted in Borobudur Temple.”. This run-on sentence could be corrected as “Preservation efforts, through various monitoring, have been conducted continuously to Borobudur Temple.”.

### C. Suggestions in The Translation of Public Signs

According to Nida, Dynamic Equivalence translation contains three dimensions: “(1) equivalent, which points the source-language message, (2) natural: which points toward the receptor language and (3) closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation. Basically, the word natural is applicable to three areas of the communication process; for a natural rendering must fit (1) the receptor language and culture as whole, (2) the context of the particular message, and (3) the receptor-language audience” (Nida in Venuti, 2000: 163). Based on this framework, the author tries to make some suggestions to English translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

GE Li in *A Study of Pragmatic Equivalence in C-E Translation of Public Signs: A Case Study in Xi'an China* has suggested three ways to improve the quality of translation of public signs for tourism. They are translating based on the target culture orientation, choosing appropriate language forms to convey the pragmatic force, and standardizing the translation of public signs for tourism must be applied in order to make translations that may be found satisfactory (2013: 25-26).

#### 1. Translating Based on the Target Culture Orientation

Achieving a high quality translation is not an easy task. Target Culture should be taken into a great consideration in translation process. Nida's Functional Equivalence Theory gives emphasis on cultural factors in translation as he states “the most serious mistakes in translating are usually made not because of

verbal inadequacy, but of wrong cultural assumptions” (Nida, 2002:29). He believes that translation should aim at “complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture” (Nida, 2002:159). In addition, Nida argues “for truly successful translating, biculturalism is even more important than bilingualism” (Nida, 2002: 81).

In public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, several unnatural translations of public sign have been identified. For example, public sign board in Adisucipto Airport “Waving Gallery” as the translation for “Anjungan Pengantar” seems strange and unnatural for foreigners. “Anjungan Pengantar” is a special area for people who want to see their family and friends take off at the airport. In Indonesian culture, people usually wave to family and friends as they are sending them off as a goodbye. Since there is a cultural gap here, the translation of “Waving Gallery” sounds strange and irrelevant to English speaking people. In Birmingham U.K Airport, there is similar area as “Anjungan Pengantar” called “Aircraft Viewing Area” ([www.birminghamairport.co.uk](http://www.birminghamairport.co.uk)). In Perth Australia Airport, they call it “Airport Viewing Platform” ([www.perthairport.com.au/AboutUs/PublicViewingArea.aspx](http://www.perthairport.com.au/AboutUs/PublicViewingArea.aspx)) and in Manchester UK Airport, there is “The Runway Visitor Park” ([www.manchesterairport.co.uk](http://www.manchesterairport.co.uk)). Also, there is “Viewing Platform” in Taiwan Airport ([www.tsa.gov.tw/tsa/en/page.aspx?id=1052](http://www.tsa.gov.tw/tsa/en/page.aspx?id=1052)).

It is a fact that language and culture cannot be separated from each other. We now know that translation involves the transfer of two cultures as well as that

of two languages and that translation is regarded as a cultural communication to transplant the source culture. Therefore, translation is not merely an interpretation of verbal signs, but also a cultural interpretation. And translation between Indonesian and English is not an easy task because the two languages belong to entirely different cultural traditions and serves as vehicles for the transmission of Western and Indonesian cultures. It is believed that since translation is an activity of the exchange cultures, the translator should know the difference between Western and Indonesian cultures. Therefore, he/she will not make mistakes in the translation.

Another example of unnatural translation of public sign for tourism in Yogyakarta due to the ignorance of translating based on the target culture orientation can be seen in public sign “Kaputren” in Candi Ratu Boko which is translated into “Princessly Place”. “Kaputren” is a part of the palace specially built for the queen, queen consort, and unmarried princess to live. In Tamansari Yogyakarta, this residence is usually used for royal princess in the past for taking a bath ([www.kerajaannusantara.com/id/yogyakarta-hadiningratkeputren](http://www.kerajaannusantara.com/id/yogyakarta-hadiningratkeputren)). An optimal translation that can be suggested here is “Ladies Chamber” such as in Buckingham Palace or “Apartment of the Princesses” in Versailles Palace (<http://www.royalcollection.org.uk/visit/the-state-rooms-buckingham-palace>, <http://en.chateauversailles.fr/discover-the-estate/the-palace/the-palace/apartments-of-the-dauphin-and-the-dauphine/apartments-of-the-dauphin/apartments-of-the-dauphin-and-the-dauphine-2>).

Socio-pragmatic failures are related to the question of whether conventions should be adapted to target-culture standards (Nord, 2004:77). In the translation of public signs, the translator should accept and preserve differences while seeking and appreciating similarities. Sensitivity to cultural differences can be regarded as a must for a qualified translator, because the cultural differences are omnipresent in any translation. If not, cultural differences may cause misunderstanding or the literal meaningless in the translation (Li, 2013: 25).

## **2. Choosing Appropriate Language Forms to Convey the Pragmatic Force**

Nida and Taber in their book *The Theory and Practice of Translation* write “...meaning must be given priority, for it is the context of the message, which is of prime importance... Since words cover areas of meaning and are not mere points of meaning, and since in different languages the semantic areas of corresponding words are not identical, it is inevitable that the choice of the right word in the receptor language to translate word in the source language text depends more on the context than upon a fixed system of verbal consistency.” (1982, p.12).

Choosing the appropriate forms of language to convey the intended meaning or pragmatic force of the source text is necessary to achieve the dynamic equivalent effect in public signs translation. In order to achieve competent translation, translators must keep in mind that translation needs an honest attitude, wide knowledge and language competence (Li, 2013: 26). The mastery of

language is not easy and requires painstaking effort. Moreover, translators should check their work and do proofreading when they finish translating.

Improper terminological decisions do appear in the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. For example, a public sign found in Tugu Railway Station “Keluar” which is translated into “Parking” ruins the overall intended message. A wrong lexical choice gives rise to a distorted and unintelligible message in the target language version. It will be more appropriate “Exit” as the translation for “Keluar”. It can be argued that improper diction errors have a great effect on the conceptual integrity and precision of the delivered translation. Another example can be seen in the translation of “Luggage Place” for “Penitipan Barang” in Candi Borobudur. The translation of “Luggage Place” could create possible confusion in meaning. It will be more appropriate to be translated into “Locker”. Tourists will find this to be a more natural and sensical English translation.

A good command of target language will produce language sense and make it sure in choosing suitable words. So, improper diction error can be avoided. Holding that only qualified translation will guarantee effective communication, the translators will take some measures to have their versions checked after being finished to ensure the quality. Only by keeping a high sense of duty can the translators do their work properly, which is the most fundamental prerequisites for a competent translator. This is the force, which, as it involves the spirit, not just the mind, will be ultimately decisive in the making of a good translator. Translators should keep in mind that any carelessness or lack of duty



might bring about losses. They should be convinced that they are confronted with arduous tasks, and should put heart into it (Li, 2013: 26).

### **3. Standardizing the Translation of Public Signs for Tourism**

Another way of defining a Dynamic Equivalence translation is to describe it as “the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message”. Nida claims that naturalization can be achieved by taking into account: 1) the source language and culture understood as a whole; 2) the cultural context of the message; 3) the target audience (Nida in Venuti, 2000: 163). It is necessary to note that the target audience is taken into a great account. Nida states that the translators should have in mind who the readers will be and why they will be reading the translation.

Mossop in *Positioning Readers* claims that the need to have readers in mind has become a commonplace in professional practice and translator training. Like other writers, translators are just as capable of selecting a readership as commissioners, publishers, proof-readers, subject-matter experts, corporate/government translation department clerks, source-text writers, and final users. For the translator, a more critical and crucial audience includes those who pay for the translation and those who judge it at various stages, including the responsible person in the agency that contracts for the translating and one or more editors of the agency or of the organization paying for the translation process. The joint effort of many parties can establish the translation standardization of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta.

It can be said that several public signs for tourism found in Candi Borobudur, Candi Ratu Boko, and Tugu Railway Station actually have their international standard of translation already. A huge public signs of “Keluar” in Tugu Railway Station has to be translated into “Exit”. A signboard “Please keep off the grass” is the translation for “Maaf Jangan Injak Rumput” in Candi Borobudur. Also the sign “Do’s and Don’ts” in Candi Ratu Boko has to be a more appropriate translation. For some industries, especially for tourism, public signs should be translated in accordance with international common words. In order to help foreigners even further, all the public signs around Yogyakarta city are to be standardized, so that they are unique and distinctive in foreigners’ eyes.

GE Li in *A Study of Pragmatic Equivalence in C-E Translation of Public Signs: A Case Study in Xi’an China* argues that to avoid the disorder and irregularity of the public signs’ translation, relevant management system should be inducted. The certification authority of translating qualification should be set up as soon as possible, all the bilingual signs have to be submitted to the approving agency to examine and revise before using. And before being qualified, translators should pass some stiff examinations. Only the person who possessed the qualification can be engaged in public signs’ translating work (Li, 2013: 26).

It is true that the establishment of translating standards of public signs is not easy. Indeed, it is a long-term job and cannot be done alone. The whole nation, experts and relative organizations should make their joint effort to reach the aim of standardization. With this standard, hopefully, errors in public signs for tourism either on lexical or on grammatical level can be minimized.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data based on the formulation of the problems, there are some conclusions that can be drawn related to the formulation of the problems. The conclusions are explained as follows.

1. In this study, the researcher identifies the translation errors that were found in Public Signs for tourism in Yogyakarta. In lexical errors, there are; (1) improper diction: the choice and use of words to express meaning, (2) redundant words: superfluous and unnecessary in the use of language, and (3) spelling errors: spelling errors can be found as vowel trouble, apostrophe error, classic missing letter type, junction trouble, transposition, and double-letter confusion.
2. In grammatical level there are; (1) part of speech misuse: the errors occurred are omission, addition, misformation, misordering errors part of speech of articles, nouns, pronouns, auxiliaries, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions, (2) word for word translation: is usually incorrect in terms of sentence structure and grammar, and even if they are right, it still cannot transfer the real information of the original text, and (3) incomplete sentence: incomplete sentence occurs when there is error in sentence structure such as fragments and run-ons.
3. Considering the errors that were found in the translation of public signs for tourism in Yogyakarta, the writer gives three suggestions. They are; (1)

Translating based on the target culture orientation, (2) choosing appropriate language forms to convey the pragmatic force, and (3) standardizing the translation of public signs for tourism.

## **B. Suggestions**

After conducting the research, there are some suggestions which are described as follows.

### **1. To the readers**

Science always develops so does Translation Study. There will be a lot of new theories of translation. Besides, there are still many other translation techniques which are not covered in this research. Furthermore, there are some issues in translation which have been debated for years and it still exists at the present such as theory of Dynamic Equivalence, and theory of Error. The researcher suggests that the readers should keep reading books, journals, articles, or studies about translation especially translation techniques which lead scholars' debates such as the use of the concept of Nida's dynamic equivalence and Error theory. It will be the references for the readers and enrich the knowledge of translation for the readers.

## **2. To the English Education Department of State University of Yogyakarta**

Considering that analyzing errors on the translation of public signs in Bahasa Indonesia-English is not easy and becomes the most common problem which is faced by translator, the English Education Department can frequently conduct many practices to the students dealing with the theory and translation strategies on public signs. A sustainable learning practice will improve the students' knowledge and translating skill.

## **3. To the translator**

It is obviously clear that a translator should master either the languages or the cultures of the ST and TT. By mastering the both source culture and target culture, the translator will be aware of the cultural value, so that she/he could decides what proper translation technique to translate the expression. It is also requires translator to pay more attention to the accumulation of expression. . On the one hand, it requires translator to improve language training and knowledge, knowing about the cultural convention and way of behavior in the English-speaking countries. Translator may take records when they have opportunity to go abroad. Thus, translator can avoid unnecessary mistakes by borrowing foreign vocabulary. The translator should avoid translation techniques which cause no realization in TT to keep the coherence, messages and values of the original work.

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## DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE IN BAHASA INDONESIA-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL TEXTS OF PUBLIC SIGNS

### A. TRANSLATION ERRORS ON LEXICAL LEVEL

#### 1. Improper Diction

No	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	SUGGESTION	LOCATION
1.	Kaputren	Princessly Place	Ladies Chamber	Candi Boko
2.	Penitipan Barang	Luggage Place	Locker Service	Candi Borobudur
3.	Maaf jangan injak rumput	Thank you for not passing on the grass	Please keep off the grass	Candi Borobudur
4.	Anjungan Pengantar	Waving Galerry	Viewing Platform/Viewing Area	Adisucipto Airport
5.	Keluar	Parking	Exit	Tugu Railway Station

#### 2. Redundant Words

No	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	SUGGESTION	LOCATION
6.	Gardu Pandang	Panorama View	Lookout Point	Candi Boko
7.	Dilarang Lewat Di Sini	Don't Pass Here	Do Not Pass	Candi Prambanan

### 3. Spelling Errors

No	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	SUGGESTION	LOCATION
8.	Kedai Pereng Boko	Boko Hill Side Cave	Boko Hill Café	Candi Boko
9.	Bantuan pemerintah	governmenthelped	Government helped	Candi Borobudur
10.	Perhiasan	jewells	jewels	Candi Borobudur
11.	Larangan dan Anjuran	Do's-and-Don't's	Do's and Don'ts	Candi Borobudur

## B. TRANSLATION ERRORS ON GRAMMATICAL LEVEL

### 1. Part of Speech Misuse

No	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	SUGGESTION	LOCATION
12.	5 kolam besar dan 2 kolam kecil	5 large pool and 2 small pool	5 large pools and 2 small pools	Candi Boko
13.	Untuk memegang, memanjat, meludah dan mencoret-coret	to touch, climb, sitting, spitting and write	To touch, climb, sit, spit, and write	Candi Borobudur
14.	Tiket yang dibeli dari pihak ketiga dianggap tidak valid.	Ticket purchased from a third party are not valid.	Tickets purchased from a third party are not valid.	Candi Borobudur
15.	Pada tingkat Arupadhatu	In Arupadhatu level,	In Arupadhatu level, there are	Candi Borobudur

	terdapat 72 arca...	<b>there 72 statues...</b>	<b>72 statues...</b>	
16.	Para penumpang yang memakai alat Pacu Jantung harap lapor petugas	Passenger who have pace maker please report to Security in Charge	Passengers who have Pace Maker please report to Security in Charge	Adisucipto Airport

## 2. Word for Word Translation

No	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	SUGGESTION	LOCATION
17.	Ke Candi	<b>To Temple</b>	<b>Temple →</b>	Candi Borobudur
18.	Berhenti di garis kuning Tunggu giliran anda	<b>Stay at yellow line Wait for your turn</b>	<b>Wait at yellow line for your turn</b>	Candi Prambanan
19.	Tunggu Pintu Terbuka,/Silahkan Jalan/Simpan Tiket Untuk Keluar	<b>Wait for the gate to open/Walk Forward/Take the ticket for exit</b>	<b>Wait for the gate to open/Enter/Keep the ticket</b>	Candi Prambanan

### 3. Incomplete Sentence

No	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	SUGGESTION	LOCATION
20.	Arca Unfinish Buddha berada di Museum Karmawibanngga yang lebih dikenal dengan nama Kyai Belet.	Unfinished Buddha statue <b>in Karmawibangga Museum, or famously known as Kyai Belet.</b>	Unfinished Buddha statue <b>is located in Karmawibangga Museum that famously known as Kyai Belet.</b>	Candi Borobudur
21.	Terbuat dari batu andesit berukuran panjang 22,60 m, lebar 22,33 m dan tinggi 3,82.	<b>Made of andesite stone,</b> measuring 22.60 m length, 22.33 m width, and 3.82 m height.	<b>It is made of andesite stone,</b> measuring 22.60 m length, 22.33 m width, and 3.82 m height.	Candi Boko
22.	Sumur berukuran 2.30 m x 1.80 m kedalaman air pada musim kemarau sekitar 5 m dari muka tanah.	The <b>well-sized</b> 2.30 m x 1.80 m, <b>depth of water in dry season of about 2 m while the well depth of about 5 m</b> from the surface of the earth.	The <b>well's size</b> is 2.30 m x 1.80 m. <b>The depth of the water in the dry season is about 2 m while the well's depth is about 5 m</b> from the surface of the earth.	Candi Boko
23.	Pemeliharaan dilakukan dengan berbagai monitoring terhadap Candi Borobudur secara berkesinambungan.	Preservation efforts <b>are done through various monitoring continuously conducted in Borobudur Temple.</b>	Preservation efforts, <b>through various monitoring, have been conducted continuously to Borobudur Temple.</b>	Candi Borobudur